

# The Lancaster Gazette.

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LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1403

## The Weekly Gazette.

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Thursday Evening, Aug. 6, 1852

**THE FISH QUESTION.**—The Mount Vernon Banner thinks that the present is a "favorable opportunity" to rebuke the insolence of John Bull and administer to him a proper chastisement for his repeated outrages upon our citizens upon the high seas. It is true, but then we should be in no hurry about it. The same "favorable opportunity" should John Bull persist in wrong doing, will offer itself after march 1853. Now or then, we have not and will not have an Administration which will declare for 54 40 or fight and then flinch, because it is England. The people of this country are beginning to discover that the party leaders who labor for British pauper labor at the expense of their own freed labor, have not yet followed the advice of Gen. Jackson and become a little more "Americanized." The compliment to the present Administration is deserved, though it was not intended, and we can assure the Banner that the honor and interests of the country are perfectly safe in its hands, as they will be under the coming Administration of Gen. Scott.

Gen. Scott is a "good enough Native American," because George C. Washington refused to accept the nomination of that party and expressed his determination to support the gallant soldier. A much stronger reason exists why he is "good enough Democrat," because thousands of that party intend to support him. But the truth is, Mr. Washington is no Native American, and Native Americans refuse to support Gen. Scott. Yet what better could we expect from a paper which is mean enough and degraded enough to state that Gen. Scott "connived at the burning of churches in Philadelphia." We pity the party that names among its leaders in the North West such miserable specimens of humanity—men who have a tolerable reputation only from the force of circumstances.

**BANK TAXATION.**—The Ohio *Pioneer*, a miserable eight by ten Locofoco sheet, says that the Banks of Ohio are to about appeal from the Legislature to the Courts, and that they will sustain the appeal by "bribery and corruption." This is rather an equivocal compliment to a Locofoco Court. It does not call upon the Courts to resist these appeals, but appeals to the people to sustain the last Legislature. It must be far sunk in iniquity, to make such a request as this.

Gen. Scott is copying attacks upon the Whig party from the columns of the Ohio Statesman. The Banner man has frequently expressed the opinion publicly, which we have transferred to our columns, that the Statesman man is a dishonest politician and "unworthy of confidence." The extracts, with the readers of the Banner, should carry with them their own conclusions.

**A MEAN MAN.**—The editor of the *Defiance Democrat* says that Gen. Scott "connived at the burning of churches in Philadelphia." We would very much like to trust this editor in any position where he could commit crime without fear of immediate detection.

**INCIDENTS AT NIAGARA.**—Among the interesting incidents at Niagara, was the presence of about 250 of the surviving officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, and a delegation of Tuscarora Indians, numbering 40, with several old warriors of the tribe who fought at Lundy's Lane.

**EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.**—The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph in noticing "the vanity of having long lines of carriages at funerals" makes a remark or two applicable to other cities besides the Queen. It says:

"More money is spent in idle and ridiculous display on such occasions than would be necessary for the support of all the widows and orphans in the city. When will our people understand that in most of those instances, where survivors are left so utterly destitute, the funeral the deeper the shame and the greater the disgrace."

(For the Lancaster Gazette.)

**RICH AND RACY.**—Mr. Editor:—In conversation with an intelligent and prominent Democrat of this county, he remarked to me that already several of the hungry expectants were intriguing for the nomination of Col. Merrill against Esq. McVey. One of them goes for the Colonel, to get his influence for the Post Office, in case General Pierce is elected; another supporting the Colonel, in order to get his recommendation for the office of State Marshal.

Thus the office-seekers of Lancaster are trying to cajole the country Democrats to go for Col. Merrill, because they know that Esq. McVey cannot be used by them for office. We will see whether the country Democrats will again permit the town clique to use them.

**PLATINUM WIRE.**—Dr. Wollaston, says Dr. Lardner, in his Hand book, obtained platinum wire so fine, that 30,000 pieces, placed side by side in contact, would not cover more than an inch. It would take 150 of his wires bound together to form a thread as thick as a filament of raw silk. Although platinum is the heaviest of the known bodies, a mile of this wire would not weigh more than a grain. Seven ounces of this wire then extend from London to New York. Fine as is the filament produced by the silk worm, that produced by the spider is still more attenuated. A thread of a spider's web measuring four miles, will weigh little more than a single grain. Every one is familiar with the fact, that the spider spins a thread or cord by which his own weight hangs suspended. It has been ascertained that this thread is composed of about 6000 filaments.

**POLITICAL CHANGES.—Enthusiasm for Scott.** Locofoco papers and orators would gladly flatter themselves into the belief, and convince the people if they could, that no changes are taking place in favor of Scott. Here is one incident out of several, which happened at the Niagara Convention. We copy from the Ohio State Journal, the editor of which paper was an eye-witness:

"On Tuesday morning, as the Northern Indiana was approaching Buffalo, with at least 400 people on board, there was much enthusiasm on board, and several speeches. One of the speakers said that a large number of Democrats had come out boldly, and declared they should vote for General Scott. Near the outside of the crowd was a disconsolate looking Locofoco, who attempted to keep his spirits up by getting into a controversy. He declared that this assertion was false, that they could not point out a Democrat who would vote for Scott. This was bringing matters to a test. Instantly, an Irishman from Cleveland, a heavy contractor, and one who wielded a very large influence, mounted the chair and informed the gentleman that he was one of that class—that he had always been a Democrat, and that he should vote for Gen. Scott. He wanted to know what Gen. Pierce had ever done that any body should vote for him? He gave the Locofoco challenger a regular Irish broadsword of eloquent talk. No sooner had he finished, than another Irishman mounted the stand, and declared that he was a Democrat, and should vote for Gen. Scott. The huzzas that followed this announcement, had scarcely subsided when a third Irishman mounted the chair, and shaking his fist in an excited manner at the Locofoco Pierce man, said, 'I, too, shall vote for Gen. Scott. I have always been a Democrat, and I am as good looking a man as you are, any day.' This was a clincher. The speaker resounded with shouts, and the poor disconsolate Locofoco left, not desiring any further demonstrations that he was in the wrong pew."

**"Chippewa Club."**—The Court House was crowded last evening with live and enthusiastic Whigs, one of the largest assemblies we have witnessed there this many years. The following report of the committee, appointed previously, was adopted:

The undersigned committee, appointed at the meeting of the friends of General Scott, convened at the Court House on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Chippewa club, now submit the following report:

WHEREAS, We recognize in the Whig party alone, the depository of those principles, strength and by which our national honor and greatness have been procured, and maintained; believing too, that self government depends, for its perpetuity, on the morality and intelligence of the dispensers, as well as the recipients of our laws; entertaining also the conviction, that most if not all of the modern doctrines incorporated into the democratic creed, if acquiesced in by the people, and applied to our future legislation, would convert our country with foreign States, disturb our domestic tranquility, by exciting jealousies and animosities between the different classes, in the different sections of our common country, foster corruption and frauds in our executive, legislative and judicial departments, and finally result in the total subversion of our Union and those institutions which have so long prospered under it.

To maintain the true policy of national greatness; to foster our domestic institutions; to enlighten the public mind and preserve in their original purity all the departments of the government; to develop all the vast resources of our country; to protect by proper legislation our sea boards; and to open all our great central and western waters for an easy and safe transportation of the products of the different sections of the country; to maintain domestic tranquility, and under the protection of the venerable Washington, to avoid all entangling alliances and interference with the domestic and national policy of foreign states; to render homage to genius and worth, by elevating to the highest dignity, the man who has rendered essential service to the state, for the period of distinguished military and civil duties, and finally through him, as the exponent of our principles, to preserve our institutions and transmit them to those who are to come after us, unimpaired and unimpaired, we recognize no other means to effectuate these ends save those our cherished principles, and we do therefore, in common with our brethren throughout the land, pledge ourselves by all honorable means to aid in accomplishing these objects, and to this end now adopt for our rule and government, the following constitution:

ART. 1. The name and style of this association, shall be the "Lancaster Chippewa Club."  
ART. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, and Secretary, to be chosen viva voce.  
ART. 3. The President shall preside at all its meetings when present, and when absent the Vice President.  
ART. 4. The Secretary shall keep a minute of its proceedings and transactions and conduct the correspondence of the association.  
ART. 5. Its officers shall be authorized to invite speakers to address the club.  
ART. 6. The meetings of the club shall be held as follows:—  
JOHN GARDNER, President.  
ANDREW DAVENPORT, Vice President.  
G. C. BEECH, Secretary.

August 4, 1852.  
Gen. Sanderson was then elected President of the Club, H. F. Blair Vice President and John R. Munagh Secretary.

The Club was addressed by Col. Van Trump, who ably repelled the miserable slanders which have been heaped upon Gen. Scott. On motion of Dr. Barstler, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to our Whig friends, the formation of a Whig Club in every county district of Old Fairfield.  
Resolved, That we urge upon our friends promptly to give material aid to our county Whig paper, as one of the means to disseminate in our midst and give success to our cause.  
On motion, the Club adjourned to meet on Monday evening, August 16th.

**Advice Gratis.**  
A few days ago, a stout red-faced, pompous man, in threadbare clothes, called at the residence of General Scott. He was conducted into the parlor, and in a few moments the General appeared. Bowing with profound formality, the visitor introduced himself.

"I am Colonel—of Virginia," said he; "and I am proud to be permitted to see the great, the illustrious, the—"  
"Sit down, my dear sir," said the General. "I thank you for this friendly visit."  
"Sir," said the visitor, "I am a Whig—I have voted the Whig ticket always, sir—I am—"

"But," interrupted the General, "let us not trouble ourselves about politics. I am always gratified when visited by friends from my native State. In what part of the State do you reside?"  
"In—County, sir," said the Virginian.  
"My father was a prominent supporter there of Jefferson and Jackson. He was rich, sir; had two thousand acres, and always worked a gang of fifty negroes. But it is all gone now, divided among three of us, and I have been unfortunate, and my share has not lasted. I have lived to see my wife and children dependent upon my own brothers for their support. But I look for better times; I have served my party well, and they know it, though they have never heretofore rewarded me for it."

"That is to be regretted," replied the General.  
"Yes, sir," responded the eager suitor. "But, Sir, I'm sorry I've troubled your ear about these matters. I have called here to see you for the pleasure it would afford me, and also to say a few words to you in the shape of advice, that I hope you will pardon me for offering."

"I always receive good advice thankfully," said the General.  
"Then, sir, it is this: Your position is not well enough understood, and its importance, that of many gentlemen in our country, that you should set the matter right in a manner that would be final. In the first place, it is our opinion that you should in a public manner, under your own hand, declare that you have nothing at all to do with Gov. Seaward; in the second place, that you are not a Romanist; in the third place, that you never did refuse to fight a duel; in the fourth place—"

"Do you wish to be satisfied upon any of these points?" asked the General hastily.  
"Not at all—not at all," was the prompt reply. "Where all satisfied; but—"

"Now, my good friend," said the General, "give me leave a moment. I appreciate your kindness, but I believe I have nothing to say to the public on these subjects. I am not clever at speaking of or for myself. I thank you for your friendly intentions; and," he added, rising, "now permit me to reciprocate the kindly office of an adviser. I doubt not that you have talents and abilities, such as may insure you success by the proper use of them. Let me counsel you to industry, to prudence, to economy, to temperance, and to abstinance from the excitement of politics."  
"By this course you may retrieve your fortune; or, if not, you may do what is much better, earn the fame of a good and useful man, and contribute to the happiness of your wife and children. For, believe me, sir, however politicians may covet the aid of active partisans, there are few of them who do not prefer the friendship of good and useful citizens to that of the careless and profligate and dissipated."

"That there has been error in your past career, is indicated by your fortunes, and by your present appearance and condition. I speak this to you with the kindest regard for your feelings. I would not wantonly wound them for the world. But you have come to me in the name of friendship as an adviser, and in that name I offer my advice to you. At the end of this speech of the General, his guest had reached the door, and the latter, with only a half-uttered expression of his thanks, retired; but, to his honor be it told, he has repeated this story with a declaration of his gratitude for the man who, for his sake, exhibited the candor of a true friend, instead of giving utterance to the flattering language of a vote-seeking demagogue!—Washington Telegraph.

**GEORGIA—Democracy in Danger.**—The Federal Union, the Locofoco Southern Rights organ in Georgia, is distressed at the present aspect of affairs in that State. While it says that a "formidable Scott movement" is rapidly developing itself all over Georgia, it raises the cry of danger to Locofocoism, and makes its solemn appeal to the Disunionists. Unless something is done, the State will inevitably go Whig. Read the following warning note:

**Honell Cobb vs the Democratic Party.**—The fact is now apparent to every one, that Gen. Cobb has arrayed himself against the whole Democratic party. He has gotten up an opposition electoral ticket, which is intended to divide the Democratic vote in the State, and thus throw the election into a Whig Legislature. What more could the worst enemy of Democracy do? It is the only possible chance of defeating the Democratic in Georgia. His object is plain; he intends to build up a Cobb party in the State, by recruits from both the Whig and Democratic parties. We shall now see who will lend himself to this plot.

**A LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.**—We have heard of the machine for picking potatoes. A Yankee has now invented a machine for picking cotton, one of the most laborious duties of the farmer. The machine is described as a large cylinder, on a common axle and cart wheels, containing four rows of teeth or litters. Gearing on the hubs of the wheels and on the ends of the cylinder, gives the latter a rotary motion, when the teeth pick up the stones and deposit them in a box. When the box is full, the cylinder is raised and the load carried off and upset as a common cart. What next?

A writer in the New York Express quotes paragraphs from various British papers in favor of Gen. Pierce's election, and states his belief that British gold will be used freely in the canvass. He thinks that "John Bull" will be free to defeat Scott and elect Pierce. John Bull was very free in the war of 1812 to defeat Scott, but didn't do it. His blood ran freely, and then he ran himself.—*Low Journal.*

The peculiar idiosyncrasy of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, who walks, talks, and even eats after the "fading" fashion exclusively is very apparent in his letter of acceptance of the nomination.—*Det. Free Press.*  
Gen. Scott certainly did every thing after the military fashion in Mexico, but we think that Gen. Pierce did things there after an amilitary fashion as we ever heard of in all our lives.—*Low Jour.*

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—House.—The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution appropriating \$100,000 in aid of the National Monument, which was ruled out of order by the chairman.

An amendment was offered directing the President to impose light house duties on foreign vessels—intended as retaliatory act, and offered as such, towards Great Britain, which, after debate, was adopted.

Humphrey Marshall resigned his seat in the House. Adjourned.

Senate.—Senate resolution declaring that the census act does not authorize the superintendent of the census to receive any salary as Secretary of the Census Board in addition to that of superintendent, was taken up, and after a long discussion passed finally. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—House went into committee on the general appropriation bill.

An amendment appropriating \$27,000 for an outfit for the Ministers to London, Berlin and Mexico, was passed barely by request.

The committee on foreign relations moved an amendment appropriating \$18,000 in aid of \$6,000, for salary and outfit of the Commissioner to China. Adopted. Other important amendments discussed. Adjourned.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Bright, all business was suspended in order to take up the message of the President, on the subject of the fisheries. Mr. Hamlin resumed his speech commenced on Thursday. He expressed the subject at great length, and urged that the fishermen be protected in the rights heretofore enjoyed them at all hands.

On motion of Mr. South, the communication and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed; and the matter was then postponed until Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—House.—Mr. Ingalls presented a resolution from the Connecticut Legislature in support of compromise bill, including fugitive slave law. General appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. Several important items laid on the table. Adjourned.

Senate.—Private calendar postponed. Resolution adopted to meet in future at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Felch reported back the following bills from the House: Homestead, Land Distribution and Walker's giving public lands to States in which they lie, with recommendations that all be negative.

Several other resolutions asking the President for information on what propositions had been received from the King of the Sandwich Islands to place it under the sovereignty of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Houston submitted a resolution which was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the abuse, bribery or fraud in the prosecution of claims before Congress, or in retaining or granting contracts.

Committee empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses. Messrs. Houston, Borland, and Underwood, Merriweather and Brooks elected committee.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment appropriating to the Shawnees for land in Ohio, was struck out. Others debated.

### From the South.

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Mail through from New Orleans. The steamship Louisiana arrived at New Orleans, and brings Texas dates to the 25th.

Gen. Smith has established the headquarters of the 24 regiment of dragoons at Fort Croghan, fifty miles above Austin.

The San Antonio Ledger learns that Gen. Smith has ordered five companies of rifles from Fort Merritt, to scour Rio Grande and vicinity.

A letter from Victoria says there were 7 deaths by cholera in that place on the 14th ult.

An attempt was recently made by three Mexicans to murder Mr. A. Herd, of Victoria, while on his way to the Rio Grande.

Every paper from the interior speaks in the most glowing terms of the prospect of the planters—the crops promising to yield extraordinary abundance.

The rumored massacre of Capt. Marcy and his men was not believed by army officers at New Orleans. He had with him 120 pounders guns and sufficient men and munitions to render them effective.

### Arrival of the Niagara.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Niagara arrived at New York this morning. News widely important. Grain market depressed; transactions limited. Flour—Western Canal 16¢ 19¢. Baltimore and Philadelphia 19¢ 19¢. 6d. Ohio 20¢ 20¢. 6d. Wheat, white, 66¢ 6d. 1d; red and mixed 58¢ 9d. 6d. 12d. Only one parcel of yellow Indian corn in market; sold at 31¢. 6d; white sells slowly at previous rates. Provision—Large sales of bacon—beef and pork nominal.

Lard dull—unchanged in prices. Market bare of hams, shoulders, and bacon; long middlings, 48 to 50¢; short middlings, none; mess beef, 105¢ 140 shillings per tierce. Gardner's Circular quotes prime mess at 85¢ 105¢. 6d; 115¢ 134¢. For prime. Prime mess pork sells at 80¢ 90¢; mess, none; fine lard 58¢ 60¢; inferior and grease 27¢ 45¢.

### Further News by the Niagara.

NEW YORK, August 3.—ENGLAND.—New House of Commons stands ministerial 325 opposition 272—ministerial majority 52, including 40 liberal conservatives.

The yacht race came off at Cowes on Thursday. The American was beaten by the Arrow.

Trade in the manufacturing districts not so active. Money abundant. Consols on Friday were held at 103½ to 103½. Bullion in bank £21,600,000.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—A delegation of Pueblo Indians, under Indian Captain Love, who arrived here last Friday, had an interview to day with President Fillmore, in which they narrated their grievances, and complained bitterly of the conduct of the Mexicans. The President responded in suitable terms, promising them the protection of Government. The Secretary of the Interior was present, and a number of other Government officials. Col. Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having left this morning for Virginia Springs with his family, for recuperation of his health, which is somewhat impaired, was not present.

The amendment of Evans, of Maryland, to the general appropriation bill, carried yesterday, proposing light-house duties on British vessels, it is believed, will settle the mackerel and codfish question.

The Intelligence publishes a despatch from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated August, Thursday. "I have been collecting information, and everything indicates a favorable issue; I shall leave for St. John's, New Brunswick, to-morrow—fog permitting."

**Execution.**  
PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Skupinski was executed to-day by Sheriff Deal. His last words were, "I am innocent; I did not deserve this death, at least for the crime I was tried for. Guilty or not guilty, I am prepared to die." Something was added, but in a low tone as not to be distinctly understood by the interpreter; the trap fell at 17 minutes after twelve.

**From North Carolina.**  
RALEIGH, Aug. 5.—The result in 9 districts in Cumberland county, Kerr, Whig, for Governor gained 135 votes. In one district, in Robinson county, Kerr gained 10 since last election.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 6.—Cumberland county complete—Kerr 733; Reid 1385; New Hanover—Reid 800 majority. 100 gain for Kerr.

**The Henry Clay.**  
NEW YORK, August 6th.—All the officers of the steamer Henry Clay, against whom warrants were issued by the U. S. District Attorney, have been arrested, except Capt. Tallman, who is confined to his bed by illness. The bail required in each case is \$10,000.

**From Iowa.**  
DE MOINE, Aug. 3.—The election in Iowa yesterday, from present appearances has resulted in the re-election to Congress from the 1st District of Bernhard Henn, Democrat.—Second District doubtful, but supposed to be in favor of Clark, also Democrat.

**From Buffalo.**  
BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—The cholera is disappearing; there were 13 deaths within the last 24 hours. Judge Devereux, the wealthiest man in Niagara county, died of cholera at the Falls yesterday.

A Western gentleman named Bull was knocked down in this city yesterday, and robbed of seventeen hundred dollars.

**From New York.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The verdict rendered in the case of the Henry Clay, was death from the result of the act of the officers and officers. The act evinced a depraved mind, regardless of human life. The verdict accords with the second statutory definition of murder.

**Fire.**  
CINCINNATI, August 4.—A fire broke out in Fulton this morning, and destroyed Burton Hazen's saw mill, a large quantity of lumber, and 12 dwelling houses; loss \$30,000; very little insurance.

**Steamer Burned.**  
TOLEDO, Aug. 4.—The Steamer Swan, running to Detroit, took fire at the dock last night, and was destroyed—no lives lost.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—Mr. Thomas A. Stoddard arrived at Vancouver on the 29th inst., as we learn from the Reporter with a statement of the number of emigrants, &c., who had passed Fort Kearney up to the 13th, as follows:—Men, 29,865; Women, 7,031; Children, 8,270; Wagons, 8,166; Horses, 5,853; Horses, 9,482; Cattle, 90,343; Sheep, 34,230.

Mr. Stoddard carried 600 fresh graves between Fort Kearney and Weston, and saw a great number above the Fort. It is supposed that the latter would number many more, unless the emigration was getting along better than in any former season.—*St. Louis Intel.*

**THEIR COLORS HUNG OUT.**—The British and the locofoco papers appear to have taken each other by the hand, as friends should, and are sending up their shouts for General Pierce. The Boston Post, a locofoco paper, quotes from and endorses the declarations of the British journals, that the battle of Lundy's Lane was a *travestion* which all right thinking Americans and Canadians should never remember as one of the most deplorable events of an INEXCUSABLE AND ALMOST GROUNDESS NATIONAL QUARREL.

But, gentlemen, we can tell you that you had better save your breath for democracy can't win this time.—*Zane's Courier.*

**TRAVEL ACCOMMODATIONS.**—The Cleveland Herald says that A. Stone, Jr., Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, returned from the East on Saturday having completed the arrangements for the construction of two steamboats for the route between Cleveland and Buffalo.

They will cost \$150,000 each, and are to make the trip regularly in nine hours. In beauty of model, elegance of finish, strength and speed, they will be equalled by no boats in the world.

"We saw among the delegates to the Niagara Convention quite a number who have always voted the Locofoco ticket, but who are now determined Scott men. One of them who went more than four hundred miles to the celebration, told us that he never in his life voted a Whig ticket, but that, having been with Gen. Scott in Mexico, and knowing him as he did, he would go a thousand miles to vote for him. He said moreover that he knew many more of Scott's soldiers who would do the same thing."—*Piqua Register.*

**BEAUTIFUL INSCRIPTION.**—The Hingham Patriot says the following most beautiful and touching inscription may be seen on a grave-stone of pure white marble, in the cemetery in that town. The words are these:—

"OUR MOTHER  
fell asleep  
Nov. 12, 1840,  
at 51.  
When will the morning come?"

## Friday Evening, August 6, 1852

**THE CATHOLIC CASE BRIEFLY STATED.**—The Milwaukee News says: "Let it be remembered, that the charge that the Democratic party are responsible for the odious test in the New Hampshire Constitution, excluding Catholics from holding certain offices, is false; that it requires a two-thirds vote to alter the constitution of that State; that the Democratic party there have never been in a two-thirds majority; that if the ruling party is responsible for the test, the Whigs and abolitionists, who were in power in 1840 and again in 1851, are to blame for not abolishing it."—*Ohio Eagle.*

Still determined to keep the subject before the people. So be it then, and let it be remembered that the Democracy have been in power for the last twenty years, and that, whether it required a two-thirds vote or not, a majority voted against abolishing the test. Strong Whig towns voted for the repeal; strong Democratic towns against repeal; and the largest majority against repeal was given in Gen. Pierce's own county, strongly Locofoco. The Whigs were not in power in 1851, were not in power when the vote was taken, and we do not think that the Whigs and abolitionists combined can be held responsible for not doing in one year what the Democracy did not do in sixteen years of uninterrupted power. But the Constitution, we believe, has a provision that amendments shall be submitted every seven years, and at no time has this era happened when the Democratic party was not in full power.

Against the facts and figures, the *Eagle* willfully makes the above statements. It seems determined that the issue shall be made and kept before the people, and much against our own wishes do we recur to the subject. It was only a few years since, that the disposition of the New Hampshire Democracy towards this test was exhibited. It had been decided that, under the Constitution, a certain class of persons could vote for municipal officers, and a large majority of Irishmen in one of the towns voted for the Whig candidates. Immediately after, a law was passed declaring that this should not be the case, and this law signed and was approved by Gov. Hill, the Ajax of New Hampshire Democracy.

Is this enough? If not, the Washington (Pa.) Reporter says that, "on Sunday morning, the 4th day of July, the feelings of many of our citizens were much shocked at seeing a flag, with a black cross with the names of Scott & Graham inscribed thereon, floating from the Cross placed on the top of the Catholic Chapel."

This flag was erected on Saturday night on the Cross on the Church, as before stated, by some Locofoco gentleman of our town for the purpose of ridiculing General Scott and casting odium upon the Catholic Religion. Although the design was such as could only emanate from a black and malignant heart, it will fail of effecting its purpose—it can neither injure General Scott or disgrace the Catholic Church in the slightest degree, but will recoil with sore vengeance upon the perpetrators."

We heartily despise all such miserable attempts to array one class of our fellow-citizens against another—it is the offspring of the malicious attempts now made to induce the naturalized citizens to vote against Gen. Scott—the motives that lead to these outrageous acts, cannot be found in the bosom of any man who has any regard for the Constitution of his own country, which gives to every citizen the liberty of conscience.

Whether any religious sect votes against our party or not; whether naturalized citizens are against us or not; we conceive that they are entitled to their opinions, and while we are of the belief that they are operating against their own present and future interests when they vote against the Whig party, we shall make no appeal to prejudices to induce them to change their votes. If fair argument cannot win them over to the right, we shall make no false statements like the above to get them to join us. All such efforts we leave to others, who are ready at all times to use corrupt means for the purpose of obtaining or retaining the spoils of office.

**THE EWING CLAIM.**—The *Eagle* trumps up this pretended Galphin again and insinuates that it was an old claim in possession of some one of the "relatives or friends" of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, because the owner of the claim happens to bear that name. The *Eagle* adds that "it supposes this is all right in the estimation of the *Gazette*, as it is corruption in high places." The *Gazette* has a different opinion of the article in the *Eagle*. That is corruption, right down miserable meanness in one of the lowest of all filthy places, having its origin in the breast of one who hypocritically pretends to be a fair and honest politician. When he takes down his sign and ceases to prate about "honesty and integrity," we shall let him alone.

**KEEN RETORT.**—At the Niagara Convention, a British officer, examining the field-piece of the Cerro Gordo Boys of Kentucky, said to one of the corps—"That gun, I believe, was captured from the Mexican rabble by the Americans?"

"Yes," replied the Kentuckian, "it was taken from the Mexicans, and its carriage was a trophy captured from the flower of the British Infantry by the American militia in 1814!"

The Cleveland Herald says that the inquiry was perfectly satisfied and made no further calls for information about American trophies.

**MASONIC TEMPLE AND MONUMENT.**—The members of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge No. 4, have resolved that they will, with the assistance of their brethren throughout the United States, erect a magnificent temple, in which shall be placed a full length statue of Washington, in marble, clad in the regalia pertaining to the honorable position he filled for many years in the fraternity. The work is to be executed by Powers.

**PROFESSIONS VS PRACTICE.**—By change of sense without materially affecting the pith of the anecdote, the following will apply to such young orators as make loud professions of integrity and yet miserably belie their professions by their practice:

"Well Newton," asked a companion of a young lawyer who had been admitted something over a year, "how do you like your profession?" "Ah!" was the brief reply, "my profession is much better than my practice."

We beg to be understood that we do not mean a "double entendre."

**RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.**—During the month of July, the amount of gold deposits at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, as we learn from the Bulletin, have been \$4,180,000; of silver \$21,600; making over \$4,200,000, allowing a handsome surplus of receipts over exports, to be added to that which was in the country previously.—*Eastern paper.*

This is the announcement we usually find at the end of each month. If the eastern cities constituted the United States and California and the West belonged to a different country, the remark about the handsome surplus might have some weight. A "balance" is left in those cities, but just \$3,138,000 is taken out of the country.

**A NEW THRESHING MACHINE.**—Mr. Palmer, of North Carolina, has invented a new threshing machine, which is now on exhibition in New York. The editor of the Express, who witnessed a trial of it on Tuesday last, says:

"It threshes out with perfect cle